

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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## THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

AN ELABORATE REVIEW OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE.

**Financial Condition Unsatisfactory**—The Phosphate Industry has Divided to Next to Nothing—Biennial Sessions of the Legislature Recommended. Reorganization of the Judicial System—Literary Appropriations Recommended for Popular and Higher Education—The Dispensary Sustained.

Gentlemen of the General Assembly:

In accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, I have the honor to present to you this my second Annual Message.

### FINANCES.

The finances of the State are still in an unsatisfactory condition. Every obligation of the State has been promptly met; but to this, the State Treasurer has overdrawn, for small amounts upon various banks in which State funds have been deposited. The State of South Carolina should always be in a position to meet current expenses without the necessity of overdrafts upon banks. To do this, it is evident that one or two things will have to be done: either the appropriation must be cut down, or the tax levy raised. I present the following from the State Treasurer:

Old debt outstanding December 31, 1897.....\$350,708 04  
Amount funded during fiscal year 1898.....500 00  
Amount outstanding December 31st, 1898.....350,208 64

**INTEREST-PAYING DEBT.**  
Amount outstanding December 31st, 1897.....\$6,499,799 03  
Paid Brown 44 per cent. Consols, issued during fiscal year 1897.....1,886 41

Total.....\$6,501,685 44  
Amount redeemed during year 1898.....7,027 97

Amount outstanding December 31st, 1898.....\$6,494,657 47

**CASH.**  
Balance December 31, 1897 \$439,418 39  
Amount received during year 1898 on all accounts 2,407,283 88

Total.....\$2,846,702 27  
Amount of expenditures 1898.....2,396,025 21

Cash balance December 31, 1898.....\$450,677 06

**SINKING FUND.**  
Cash balance, December 31, 1898.....\$140,383 75

General account.....\$140,383 75  
Sinking fund, for reduction Brown 44 per cents.....127,322 51

Commissioners Sinking Fund (old account).....4,013 86  
Redemption Brown Consols.....2,580; 50  
Privilege Fertilizer Tax.....8,065 24  
Clemson Bequest.....320 50  
Morrill Fund.....6,898 65

Irreparable Deficiency Bonds and Stocks.....296 36  
Fund.....1,163 00  
Special.....60,000 00  
Dispensary, South Carolina.....56,258 67

Total.....\$450,677 06

There are \$8,065.24 in the State Treasury to the credit of the direct tax fund, which, under an Act approved 24th December, 1891, is available for public purposes. I recommend the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasury to transfer this account to the general account.

The total value of the assets of the cumulative Phosphate Royalty Sinking Fund is \$200,592.04. Of this amount, \$105,056.75 is now lent to counties at a rate of five per cent. interest per annum. The sinking fund has permanently invested in State stocks \$35,728.56. There is invested in temporary loans to banks, under the Act of February 25, 1890, and February 25, 1897, \$28,484.22. This leaves a balance, \$127,822.51, which has been deposited in banks, and which draws 4 per cent., payable monthly.

### PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY.

Only \$23,522.64 have been paid during the year into the State Treasury from the phosphate mining industry. Mr. James Reid is due the State \$2,860.00 royalty on phosphate rock which he has mined. The Attorney General has instituted proceedings against him, and all of his personal and real property has been attached. The Phosphate Inspector estimates the value of the property has been attached to secure this debt at \$1,000.00. Efforts are being made to force the matter to a speedy settlement, and as no disposition has been shown to question the State's

proceedings, if the estimate as to the value of the property attached is correct, the State is not likely to lose anything.

### CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

At the session of the General Assembly, \$500 were appropriated for the completion of the Confederate rolls. Col. John P. Thomas, Confederate Historian, reports that the rolls have been completed, but the history has not been written. In my last Message I made the following recommendation:

"It is the duty of the State to prepare an historical account of the part taken by the commands from this State in the great civil war, and to complete the rolls. I, therefore, urge that provision be made for carrying on this work. To insure completion, I recommend that a sum be appropriated sufficient for carrying out this undertaking, and I suggest, as an inducement to its completion, that while sufficient money may be allowed monthly for current expenses, the major portion be paid only upon the completion and acceptance of the work as now mapped out."

If this recommendation had been adopted, the entire work might have been completed, for the Historian could easily have written the history and collected the missing rolls, if he had been authorized or required to do so.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

You will be called upon to elect various officers to fill positions of emolument or of trust in the State. A Superintendent of the Penitentiary, a Librarian of the State Library, and various Trustees of higher educational institutions are to be chosen. I urge the importance of at once holding these elections and filling these positions; for the experience of the past proves that while such elections are pending and undecided public business is often made to wait and made to suffer. All elections should be set for an early date in your session.

### BIENNIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Only eight States of the Union hold annual sessions of their Legislatures, and it seems a most desirable policy for our own State. Each session of our General Assembly costs about fifty thousand dollars. We have too much legislation, and consequently too many laws. Biennial sessions, limited to forty days, would be ample for due consideration of all matters pertaining to legislative business. I therefore recommend that an amendment to the Constitution of the State, looking to the establishment of biennial sessions of the General Assembly, be submitted to the people. Members of the Legislature would then be selected for a term of four years. This very desirable action on the part of the voters would result in a saving of twenty five thousand dollars a year, and this and other good reasons will commend the measure to the people of the State.

### THE ORDER AND DURATION OF COURTS.

There is great necessity for legislative enactment to secure method, uniformity and stability in the time, order and duration of our Courts. There is, at present, a demoralizing irregularity in this matter. Some counties have too much time for their legal sittings; others too little. Moreover, the creation of a number of new counties has added to the difficulties and complexity of the case, and this and many other considerations call imperatively for a readjustment of the roster of Courts.

I offer some suggestions for the correction of these irregularities, and for the establishment of equal and helpful methods in the adjustment of these matters:

There should be a sufficient interval between the circuits to allow time for writing decrees; and, in addition to this, the order of Courts in a circuit should be arranged with regard to railway facilities, and geographical position. It would be well, too, for Courts in the various circuits to begin on the same day, and continue in each circuit without any break between any two counties. Courts

for the summer term should be chiefly for jail delivery, and these summer terms should be short; equity cases might be heard, but no common pleas jury causes during these terms. The last place on the roster of Courts in each circuit should, when desirable, be fixed for more than one county. One county might have it in the spring, another in the summer, and another in the fall. Inasmuch as the General Assembly now sits in January and February, it would be advisable to hold no circuit courts until about the middle of February—just as formerly they were not held till the middle of December.

Perhaps the best method to accomplish the desired results in this matter would be the appointment or the election of a standing commission, composed of the Attorney General and the Circuit Judges, who should meet, for the direction and management of all these matters, not oftener than once in five years.

### LYNCHING.

During the last several years there has been an apparently increasing disposition among us to attempt the righting of real or supposed wrongs by the law-breaking practice of lynching. It is impossible not to see in this tendency a serious menace to society. It means the abolition of the regular order of justice, and this is simply the first step in the destruction of the social order. The deed that, even in the name of law and order, puts the law out of office, is as serious a crime against society and morality as the most vicious act, executed of men and denounced of God. How deeply criminal, then, must such lawless acts of mistaken justice become, when they are the expression less of righteous indignation than of mad vindictiveness—less of the instinct of self-preservation than of the instinct of vengeance, that marks our nearness to the brute. But this is what this lawless practice of lynching means; to this alone it tends.

In new settlements it is sometimes necessary to use this method as a heroic remedy for the ruthlessness of desperadoes and scourges of society. But this is always in new communities, before the law has had time to become established and confirmed. We have no such pretext for the demoralizing savagery that breaks out now and then in our State, like a plague, and that with increasing menace threatens the course of law, whenever an unusually heinous offense is committed. We have the law, with all its agencies and sanctions, and it can always be relied on to guard and punish, if we will but back it with public confidence, and sustain it by an enlightened public opinion. If, however, we suffer it to be disregarded and dishonored by riotous and irresponsible mobs, we shall find the lamp of justice become a firebrand of lawlessness and her protecting sword an assassin's dagger. We should not longer permit this usurpation of the highest functions of justice by the unchecked brute force of the mob.

Remedy suggests itself; see to it, as conservators of the peace of the State, as makers of its laws, as the guardians of its sacred honor, that its laws are so enacted and administered that conviction and punishment shall follow crime with the certainty that links effects to causes. It is possible, it is necessary, in mere protection of society and vindication of justice, that a stop be put to those legal quibbles, those astute technicalities, that vice-encouraging dilatoriness in the administration of justice, which tend not so much to the protection of individual rights as to the subversion of the rights of society, and to utter loss of confidence in the stability, and even the possibility, of government.

The officers of the law must be chosen for probity and for courage; and it should become of itself a high crime and misdemeanor for sheriff or constable to allow a prisoner to be taken by violence from his hands, even though his own blood should have to be shed to protect the criminal. That an officer charged with

the duty of holding and of protecting a prisoner should suffer him to be seized and snatched from the hands of the representative of the State's power and sovereignty should constitute forfeiture in itself of his office, for it is confession of indisposition or of inability to perform the high duty committed to him. Such officers will never correct lawlessness, for they are either in sympathy with it or they are afraid of it.

As an additional measure of restraint, it would be well, and I recommend, that any county in which the crime of lynching is committed shall be liable, to the heirs of the victim of the lynchers, in the sum of five thousand dollars, and that men who shall be convicted of participation in lynching shall be deprived of the right to vote or to hold office in the State.

### THE STATE'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The colleges of the State are in fine condition and are doing excellent work. The oldest of them, the South Carolina College, has 170 students, and as able a faculty as can be found in the South. It has fully recovered from the depression of a few years ago, and is now continually increasing its patronage, and widening its influence. Its affairs are administered with judgment and economy. It entirely deserves the support of our people.

The South Carolina Military Academy, as you will see from the report of its Board, is doing efficiently the work expected of it. The severe experience in maintaining discipline through which it was forced to pass last session has shown that its authorities can meet and discharge most responsible and difficult duties with a courage and discretion that should commend them to their fellow citizens.

The State's newer institution of learning, Clemson and Winthrop Colleges, are in flourishing condition; their faculties are full, and their patronage is large. These colleges are justifying the wisdom of their establishments by meeting a need not met by other educational institutions in the State. They are getting practical and to some extent liberal education to a large number of boys and girls who would hardly be found in the halls of the other colleges in the State. Their patronage seems to be up to their capacity of accommodation and instruction.

The amounts asked for these various colleges are reasonable, and are necessary for their efficient operation. I therefore recommend that the appropriations asked for by these various institutions be in each case appropriated by the General Assembly.

I am informed by the State Superintendent of Education that the public school system of our State has shown steady growth and improvement during the past year. There has been a marked increase in the professional spirit of teachers, a deeper interest on the part of the public in the welfare of the schools, and a greater activity in providing better school accommodations. These are hopeful indications.

My views as to the necessity of correlating all branches of our educational system, as expressed in my Message of last session, have undergone no change. I will therefore quote my recommendation of last year and urge it upon your attention:

The State is in the field of education to say, and that not only by establishing and supporting primary and secondary schools, but by building and sustaining higher institutions of learning, colleges, universities, and even professional departments, courses and schools. But all education is one, looking, as it does, to the preparation of the girls and boys of the State for their duties in the varied relations of life. The primary looks to the secondary school, the secondary school to the college, the college to the further special and professional courses of the university. All see the necessity of uninterrupted connection between the primary and the secondary branches of our common schools system, but all have not discerned the

equal necessity of a like connection between the secondary and the collegiate departments of this all-embracing system. But these all make up the complete system, and should be correlated by a regular scheme of graduations, leading from the lowest grades of the primary school to the highest classes of the college and university. This is the principle help and the plan pursued in many States of the South and Southwest—a plan that has resulted in the best ordered and most efficient school system to be found in this country. In the States where this method prevails, the pupils pass from the first primary grade on to the highest university degree, without break, without stop, without loss of either time or energy. Such regularity and continuity are but the logical outcome of the organization and proper correlation, and these are as naturally implied in the State's participation in and provision of general education.

The easy attainment of such correlation is evident, as evident is its desirableness, both of economy and efficiency; it only remains to put into operation the agencies and influences already at hand for the realization of all our educational interests. The most necessary step in this direction is the co-ordination of our collegiate institutions, so that their relation to each other shall be established and directed with the utmost economy, without clash in interest, without reduplication of courses, departments and professors, save where this is found to be absolutely necessary, but with prime reference to the needs of the public the fostering of good citizenship and the conservation of the highest interest of the State and society.

Having thus been harmonized and unified, the colleges of the State should be linked in bonds of mutual dependence and assistance with the preparatory grades of the secondary schools of the State's system, that all may work together for the best interest of each and for the efficiency and success of this great and helpful agency of enlightenment and morality.

I feel assured that such organization of our educational system would give far greater efficiency, at the least possible cost in money, and the result of the greatest harmony and success to all our schools and colleges. It must come ere long, and the sooner the better. The control of the State's educational institution is now in the charge of sixty-two trustees. The work could be better done if these were reduced to a minimum.

### CLEMSON COLLEGE.

I have heretofore recommended that all the money collected by the State from the Privilege Tax Fertilizers be given to Clemson College. But the time has now come in the history of the college when a stricter economy in the management of its affairs may be inaugurated, without hurt to the public in the welfare of the schools, and a greater activity in providing better school accommodations. These are hopeful indications.

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worthy objects that it seeks to foster.

Influenced by these considerations, and desiring to act for the good of the whole State, I recommend that \$30,000 of the Privilege Tax on Fertilizers be appropriated to Clemson College, and that \$30,000 of the balance of said privilege tax fund be appropriated to Winthrop College; provided, however, that provision be made to supplement the appropriation to Winthrop College from the general treasury, in case the amount received by the State from the Privilege Tax on Fertilizers is less than \$60,000.

Clemson now receives annually the following sums:

From Hatch Fund	\$15,000
From Land Script Fund	5,754
From Morrill Fund	10,000
From Clemson Bequest	3,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$34,266</b>

Recommended appropriation for the State - \$30,000

Total - \$64,266

Winthrop College now receives from the Pen-

body Fund - \$3,000

Recommended appropriation from the State - 30,000

Making a total of - \$33,000

Clemson College is doing most valuable work; a full account of it is set forth in the report of its President, which I earnestly recommend to your consideration. All the departments of the college are, as you will learn from this report, in a most thriving condition, and the excellent results accomplished by the college there set forth have been recognized and appreciated throughout the State.

During the past year the Board of Trustees appropriated \$12,000 to erect a building for a Textile Training School. This building is similar in design to a small model cotton factory, and is to be equipped with specimen machinery, for the work of all departments of a real cotton factory. Besides lectures and text book study on the manufacture of cotton, each student will be required to study the construction and use of the machinery used for this purpose; and this will be done under the direction of competent instructors. It is the purpose of the Board not only to provide complete course in textile instruction for the regular students of the college, but to make special arrangements, so that those already engaged in cotton milling may attend the school at such times as they can find, and get special instruction in the construction and use of cotton milling machinery and in the best methods of cotton manufacturing.

Moreover, and opportunity will be given here also for the examination and determination of dyestuffs. It is thus intended that the school shall be made valuable to all classes connected with the manufacture of cotton in our State—to machinists, mill hands, and loom weavers. Manufacturers are invited to submit questions relating to the manufacture of cotton, which the professor in the Textile department will take pleasure in studying and answering.

Next to agriculture, the manufacture of cotton is the most important industry in the State. It would seem, therefore, that a textile school is next in importance to an agricultural school. It is important from two points of view: 1. Because of the number of people already engaged in it, and because of the probability that that number will continue to increase; 2. Because it is the chief occupation to which the youth of our State may look for profitable employment. The establishment of this department at Clemson has provided a school where the boys of this State can prepare themselves to fill the best positions in the numerous cotton and other factories that are springing up all over the South, and especially in South Carolina. Thus we shall obviate the present necessity of turning to New England for trained and skillful laborers and managers to run our factories. The opportunity to acquire this knowledge and training at home

cannot but be of the greatest advantage to the people of the South.

Manufacturers have presented samples of the latest models of cotton machinery to the department to such an amount as to make the value of the property belonging to the Textile School almost double the amount that the State has expended on it.

### PENSIONS.

This State is now paying out annually in pensions to Confederate soldiers the sum of \$100,000. No amount that the people could afford would be too much to dispense to worthy and needy men who risked all for the cause they held sacred and became by this service incapacitated for self support. But the greatest care should be taken that such funds be properly distributed, and that the State do not attempt more in this direction than is absolutely demanded by the exigencies of the case. We have a notable object-lesson in the abuses of the national system of pensions to warn us to use the utmost circumspection.

Our own system of pensions is in need of changes and reforms. It is expensive and cumbersome, and too open to those seditions of influence and favoritism that invite abuses and encourage extravagance. The system should be simplified, and its regulations and restrictions be made strict and even rigorous. The township and county boards should be abolished and application for pensions made to the State Board. The sum now expended in this way, \$100,000, is more than the State can afford, and more than is required to satisfy the just demands upon this fund. This money is now being too indiscriminately distributed, with loss to the State and with injustice to some beneficiaries and favoritism to others. Many undeserving people are drawing pensions from the State, and many needy and deserving veterans are forced to go without. The pension lists of this State should be purged and every beneficiary cut off from them who does not show that he is so incapacitated to provide for himself and so dependent on his own labor as to be evidently a worthy object of this public charity.

If these necessary measures are taken, \$50,000 will do more real good than \$100,000 are now doing, and the State will be saved wasteful expense, while the needy and the worthy will reap, as they were intended to do, the benefits of this fund.

I recommend that the pension list be purged, that \$50,000 only be appropriated for pensions the coming year, and that steps be taken to insure the proper distribution of this amount.

### THE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The proper support of this helpful public charity, which looks to the amelioration of one of the saddest of human afflictions, has always appealed successfully to the sympathies of this State's representatives, and should continue so to do. But there is need of greater restrictions in the method of admission of patients into our Hospital for the Insane, and I feel that you should seek to apply more economical and scientific methods in the administration of this institution in this respect. The hospital has recently been enlarged by the completion of the Parker building, which provides room for four hundred patients, so that now the institution has capacity for 1,000 inmates. It now contains 965 afflicted persons, of whom about half may be classed as idiots, imbeciles, and patients afflicted with chronic but ordinary and innocent forms of mental weaknesses.

Under the laws of this State, only those persons who are so disordered in mind as to endanger their own health or the persons and property of others are admitted as inmates of the Hospital for the Insane. Evidently no State can afford to build and support an asylum to serve as a refuge for all the wretched wretches, dependents, imbeciles, and nuisances of the community, however rich or philanthropic her people may be. Such an institution should be, and under our laws is, for the insane, and